# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9262.

NEW. YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862.

Geo. K. Van Aken, California regiment.
Frank W. Carpenter
Richard Slanding
P. M. McGaw, California regiment
John Riley, California regiment
Chas. Bougherty, California regiment
Chas. Bougherty, California regiment.
Chas. Bougherty, California regiment.
Corporal Wm. Byrne, Forty-second New York Volunteers.
Corporal Wm. Byrne, Forty-second New York Volunteers.
John Kinloch, California regiment
John Kinloch, California regiment
John Hinloch, California regiment
John Hirt, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Charles Wild, California regiment
Geo. R. Price, California regiment
John G. Black
H. R. Heath, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers
Arthur Donnelly, Tammany regiment
Corporal A. E. Yerger
Wm. Wallace, Forty second New York Volunteers
James M. Willis
J. J. Monaghan, Forty-second New York Volunteers
John Craig, Tammany regiment.
Thomas Bobbins, Tammany regiment.
Thomas Bobbins, Tammany regiment.

J. J. Monaghan, Forty-second New York Volunteers
John Craig, Tammany regiment.
Thomas lobbins, Tammany regiment.
Wm. F. Converse.
Hiram J. Raymond.
Geo. F. Newton, Fifteenth Massachusetts Vols.
John Hirst.
Vernon Negus, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
J. A. Hamilton, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
A. L. Cormer, Tammany regiment
COLUMBIA.
Charles W. Delboth.

**NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.** 

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 11, 1862. The Departure of the McClellan for Port Royal-The Pas

sage Out—The Increase of Negroes at the Union Camps— Destruction of Houses, &c., at Port Royal—Northern En-terprise Showing Itself—Lowe's Balloon and the Darkeys— Affairs at Bay Point, Tybes, &c.—Squatter Sovereignty—

many little items that the quilidrivers of the press had evidently thought quite too insignificant to mention. "Its now my intent to do as many of these littles as may come into mind at the moment. On Sunday last, the 5th iost, the steamer McClellan, Captain Gray, left the dock at the foot of Canal street, the day being fine,

and noses of those exposed clearly demonstrated. The ice had formed so thickly near the piers that our depar-

The next day, spent in a sort of tour of observation,

their heavy armament, will prove an honored check among the South Carolinia banks, in event of an attack by

The schooner Emily, lying at the foot of Warren street, North river, is now taking in stores for General Burn-

variety of other small stores.

The ship Ellwood Walter, lying at Ford's dock, Brook

will load straw and hay for Fortreas Monroe.

The United States steam transport Matanzas, lying at pier 4, North river, is now coaling, and will load for Beaufort, N. C.

Pinlaumirma, Jan. 19, 1862.
The gupboat Rhode Island starts to morrow for Boston.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee and the Army Appointments of the President.

The Positions of France and England in Regard to the Southern Blockade,

WASHINGTON, Jan 19, 1862. THE NOMINATION AND COMPIRMATION OF ARMY OF-

The Military Committee of the Senate has an imi whenever they are in doubt. In pursuing these investi-gations it is quite natural that some good men will be falsely charged, and some poor officers will contrive to pass the ordeal without exposure. The committee have had about one hundred and fifty De committee nave had about one nundred and may brigadier generals referred to them by the Senate for confirmation. They have agreed to report back about afty as worthy of Senatorial confirmation. At the head of this list stands the name of Governor Morgan as a neral. Mesars. Negley and ex-Senator Cooper. Gorman and C. F. Smith. There is little doubt that General Shields will be unanimously reported back to the Senate by the committee, in which event he will be confirmed and urged for the command of a division. It is also believed that the allegations against General Stoneman, Chief of Cavairy, and General Barry, Chief of Artillery of the army of the Fotomac, will be removed, and that they will be favorably reported upon. There are many regrets expressed that General Stone was confirmed at the July session, as, in consequence of his record subsequently made, and now in evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he would not now be confirmed.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

Recent letters received from British statemens confirm the statement made some time ago in this correspondence that, long before the occurrence of the Trent affair, the French Ministry had endeavored to persuade that of Great British to unite with France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States. It is stated positively that M. Thouvenel distinctly made such a proposition to Lord John Russell, which was politely declined, not because England was not anxious for the opening of the Southern ports, but because the British government was unwilling to take an active part in provoking hestilities with this government, although not averse to France taking the task in hand and throwing open the ports for their common beneals.

The President and General McClellan are in the best of The Fresident and General McClellan are in the best of spirits to-day in consequence of the present excellent state of our military and navel affairs. The fears that the gale may have done some mischief to General Burn-nide's expedition is the only present drawback.

OFINIONS.

Sorganisms in and around Washington who make business daily to get up and circulate fairscheeds inl to General McClellan and his plans, and are less than the plans and are less to the plans are less to that the whole thing was a total misrepresentation of the conversation had between him and the party in question. This is only one of the many ways employed

On Friday the propeller E. Chamberlain, of Philade

A schooler going down the river was becalmed and ran ground opposite Stump Neek, yesterday, and the rebels pened a hot fire upon her; the crew descried and a ward from the First Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Velles, was put on board. It is supposed that the schooler

QUARREL BETWEEN ARMY OFFICERS AND ITS RE-

Captains MoHenry and Chapman, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiment, who had been absent on a fur-lough, resurced Saturday night to Alexandria. Having

Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War to take the testimony of Colonel D. S. Miles, who commanded the reserve division in the battle of Bultrun. They have examined a large number of officers who are less familiar than he is with the principal facts and details of that affair.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF MONEY ORDERS.

The Post Office Committee of the Heuse of Representatives have under consideration the introduction of a money order system for the transmission through post office orders.

by the department. The existence of almost precisely similar circumstances in this country suggests its adoption as a measure of convenience to the half a million of soldiers accumulation of the postal revenue, would, it is thought, compensate for what has been hitherto urged as the dis-advantage of the system. It remains to be seen, also, if

THE JAIL REGULATIONS OF MARSHAL LAMON tions of Colonel Lamon, Marshal for the District of Co-lumbia, who acted under the advice of high legal authorequiring members of Congress to procure passes from It was to facilitate rather than obstruct their entran

tee have been busy examining into the frauds and abuses in army transportation and the conduct of sutlers. The field is an extensive one and furnishes a mine for the

THE SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH POSTAL SYSTEM From a recent comparison of our postal system with that of Great Britain, the fact is developed that the

British Post office is rendered self-sustaining only by the immense revenue derived from postage on drop letters in the city of London, from which source alone four miltions of dotlars of the annual postal revenue is derived. THE WEATHER.

This has been an exceedingly unpleasant day, rain and mud and fog being the trio evils to contend with. The streets in the city and reads outside of it are in the worst possible condition.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, January 4, and which was detained at Halifax to land Eng-lish troops, arrived at this port about two o'clock this morning. She brings £66,700 in specie The main points of her news have already been given

### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GEN. BUELL.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GEN. BUELL. Chromean, Jan. 19, 1862.
A special despatch from Indianapolis says four Indiana regiments in the Green river column have advanced to South Carrolton, and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in the route to Bowling Green. General Buell is concentrating a powerful force at Green river, and it is said he is now ready for a forward movement.

The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the railroad, felling trees across the track, and doing everything to retard the progress of our army. It is said they are making every preparation to evacuate that place on the approach of our forces.

The rapid rise of water in the Ohio, now at flood height, broke away a dam last night on the enlargement of the canal, drowning one man and causing considerable

BATTLE NEAR IRONTON.

ON BOTH SIMES.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 17.]
Information of a reliable character reached this city information of a reliable character reached this city rebels, numbering about 6,000 men, in command of Jeff. Thompson, advanced upon a federal detachment of 800 troops under Colonel Mils, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides.

The federals, overpowered by numbers, had, at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob.

At Filot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Colonel Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

An attack was thought to be inevitable last night, but will not probably take place until to-day.

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday arrived safely at fronton yesterday. A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Major Schofield, started from this city yesterday, and will probably reach Point Knob this morning.

The rebois had not destroyed any more of the bridges. The Big river bridge is being rapidly rebuilt.

This news came to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have had no information of so large a body of federal troops being thrown out, as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of Jeff. Thompson and his band; and we think in that respect there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin will make the force at the Knob a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy gues and strong position; but, on the other hand, the troops, it will be remembered, are fresh, and not well disciplined. If Major Schofield and his battery are permitted to pass through without detention we shall rely greatly upon the assistance which he will be to render the officer in command, Colonel Carlin.

FORTRESS MOYROR, Jan. 18, 1862.
Two rebels were taken prisoners last night by Company
F, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment. The first
was a man who has a pass from General Wool admitting
him within our lines. He has for some time past supplied himself with shoes, &c., which he has disposed of
to the enemy, and with gold and silver, which he has
sold at a premium. He was taken at his house from under two bods. He will be sent to the Rip Raps. The
other case was that of private who from passes upon

a reconnoissance last night from Newport News, drove in the enemy's pickets and discovered their position at a distance of twelve miles from Camp Busier. They brought in a lame man, who has hitherto enjoyed the protection of our troops in consequence of his infirmity. There is reason to believe that he has lately had treasonable cor-

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Burnside Expedition of Hatteras—Salute to the French
Frigate Pomone—She Returns the Compliment—The
French Admiral Visits General Wool—Arrival of Exchanged Union Prisoners—How They Were Received, &c.
Six days have now passed since the departure of the
Burnside expedition, and no definite news has reached

rived here yesterday afternoon, but too late to receive the proper salute from the fort, it being near sundown. The commander of the frigate, however, sent word to morning he would pay the respect due our station and fire a salute of twenty-one guns. The flagship Minnesota was saluted and returned the compliment. Admiral Montaignac sent his card to the Commanding General, which reads as follows :—" Marquis de Montaignae, capi-taine de vaisseant et l'Admiral du Division Navale de direction of Ordnance Sergeant Livers; and returned by the Pomone. Shortly after the French Admiral and suite appeared at General Wool's headquarters, and were re-ceived with due formality. Major General Wool was surrounded by his staff, all of them appearing in full dress uniform. The meeting of the two commanders was

following officers, who have been regularly exchanged:— Captain W. L. Bowers, brigade Quartermaster, Rhode Island brigade; Captain A. E. Kellogg, Second Connecti-D, First Rhode Island regiment, and several others. The

the following prisoners released from Fort Warren, viz:Colonel Pegram, Captain R. Tausill, late of United States
marines on board the United States frigate Congress; Cap
tain L. J. Johnson, Captain William Sutton and Captain
J. W. Poole, Lieutenant J. S. T. Lasalle, Surgeon Jeffries
and Assistant Surgeons Page and Lindlay; also two

### BENERAL WOOL'S DIVISION.

is as yet of its operations, either through our own or rebel channels. The only intelligence received here of any note was this morning, by the arrival of the United States gunboat Mount Vernon, which vessel reported the fleet off Hatteras on Wednesday. The file of South papers which I send along with this, evidently contains nothing further.

at the rapid firing of heavy artiflery. The object appears to have been a salute to the French frigate Pomone, having on board Admiral de Montaignac. The French vessel ar

J. W. Poole, Lieutenant J. S. T. Lasalle, Surgeon Jeffries and Assistant Surgeons Page and Lindlay; also two ladies, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Lowe, the latter the wife of a wealthy Scotch rebel at present in Fort Warren.

Arrangements had been made by General Wool to send a flag of truce from here up the James river after a number of released Union prisoners, General Winderhaving notified General Wool that a truce boat would meet us at three o'clock near the White Shoals, about six miles above Newport News. In order to kill two Dirds with one stone, Captain James Millward, Jr., determined to take the released rebel prisoners first to Craney Island, and then run up the James River to meet the one hundred and forty-eight discharged Union prisoners. Captain Millward took the fine steamboat George Washington, Captain W. W. Ingraham, to do truce duty, and having the mail and passengers on board, in connection with a few officars and representatives of the press, all of whom were permitted by General Wool to accompany the flag of truce. When the George Washington came to the usual anchorage off Craney Island, she was compelled to lay there a considerable time before being communicated with by the onemy. At length, however, Adjutant Smith, of the Ninth Virginia artillery, came to the Union truce boat in a ship's barge, and, finding so many passengers, with a large quantity of begrage, he signalled to Craney Island for a steamboat. After waiting nearly three hours, a

The steam sloop-of-war Hartford did not leave yester day for the Guif, but will probably get off to morrow.

### GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.

Our Poolesville Correspondence.

Poolesville, Md., Jan. 15, 1862.
Interesting Hems Gleaned from the New Orleans Picapune—
Miserable Condition of that Journal—The Rebel Fortifications between Point of Rocks and Leesburg—Their
Strength, Position and Probable Utility—The Weather
in Maryland, &c., &c.

From a copy of the New Orleans Picapune of the 1st of

From a copy of the New Orleans Picagune of the 1st of January which has reached here, the distress prevailing in the South, and particularly the extreme South, is very manifest. Before allowing the paper to come here under a flag of truce, the market reports were carefully torn off, together with other articles which would doubtless show together with other articles which would doubtless show a sorry state of affairs in Louisians. It is remarkable that among these were the "local items." Query—Was there any news about the Union organization existing in the city among these? The leading article of the paper was, however, intact. It was one wail from beginning to end, and announced that from that day forward no evening edition of the Picayane would be published, "for want of paper chiefly, as well as for other obvious reasons." Your readers will doubtless remember

war broke out, and since it has ceased to publish an evening edition that once fourishing newspaper is now quite insignificant. This is by no means a trifling indication of the condition of business in the formerly important commercial city of New Orleans.

There are four large rebel fortifications between Point of Rocks and Leesburg visible from Professor Lowe's balloon. They are all large field works, mounting from ten to twenty-five guns. They have only become visible within the past week, and are located as follows:—One fort is between Edwards' Ferry and Leesburg, about midway between the two points. Another is opposite Ball's Bluft, about half a mile from the Potomac. A third is opposite Courad's Ferry, about three-quarters of a mile from the ferry; and fourthly, there is a fort on the top of one of the Kitottam mountains, near Point of Rocks. If these are not humburgs for the purpose of masking other fortifications, then they are intended to guard the approaches to Leesburg. It is the general impression among military men, however, that these forts are only decoys. If they be actual fortifications, the one between Leesburg and Edwards' Ferry are intended to defend the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey between the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey between the road from the forey to the town, while the one above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from the forey between the road to the forth of Rocks.

Miss Dx has been visiting the California reg Charles W. Delboth. 200
Charles W. Delboth. 100
Rov. H. Eddy, Chaplain Second Connecticut Vols. 500
Wm. Gray, Ninteenth New York State Militia. 250
Colembra on Charleston.
John Muir, Seventy ninth New York State Militia. 200
R. H. McKim, Seventy-ninth New York State Militia. 200
CHARLESTON.
Capt. G. W. Shurtleff, Seventh Ohlo regiment. 200
Col. O. B. Wilcox, First Michigan Volunteers. 4000
Trechlogs.
Lieut. J. Bagley, Sixty-ninth New York State Militia. 2000

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Jan. 17, 1862.

teresting and reliable news from Secessia. It gives one of the most deleful pictures of the condition of affairs in mes in a letter secretly transmitted from a Union man Loudon county to his daughter in Maryland. It is iong and minute in its details, and was evidently intend-ed for more eyes than those of the lovely and patriotic young lady to whom it was addressed. Read the following extracts, which I am permitted to copy from it and transmit to you:—The people of the South thought cotton was king; but they never knew how im-portant and useful the Yankees were to them. They are portant and useful the Yankees were to them. They are
fin want of everything except "niggor nap," and "fulled
linsey." It is made here, and is selling at
four dollars per yard—formerly one dollar. You
would be surprised if you were to see our stores,
how empty they are—not a yard of called
to be had at any price. There is but one store
in Lovetsville now. Mr. Luckett has a few

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF BUR-

Mr. Philo E. Doolittle, President of the bank of Bur-lingten, and one of our most estimable citizens, died this

the announcement of the sudden death of Charles H. Kel. logg, a former promisent business man of this city. He died at his country residence in Lansingburg, at an early hour this morning, by rupture of a blood vessel.

## INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH,

FRANCE AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Frauds in the Treasury Department.

The Beauregard Controversy in the Rebel Congress.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH-

THE REBEL GENERALS IN THE FIELD.

Opinions on the Burnside Expedition.

Arrival of More Union Prisoners at Richmond.

Rebel Account of the Late Bombardment at Pensacola.

MORE REBEL POETRY.

Richmond Dispatch. January 17
Richmond Examiner January 17
Richmond Examiner January 17
Richmond Enquirer January 17
Richmond Whig January 17
Richmond Whig January 17
From these papers we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Huxand a highly interesting selection of

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

THE CAUSE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

THE CAUSE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE

MANUFACTURING TOWNS ANXIOUS ABOUT COTTON—
DAYTON DUMB AS AN OYSTER—COURT DINNERS—
THE LATE HON, JOHN Y. MASON, ETC.

(From the New Oricans Picayune of the 8th.)

We have already stated that we have lately been push in receipt of several letters from our special correspondents at Paris, written during the autumn and all, in relation to the affairs of our confederacy, but which we have not been able, by reason of the blockade, and the suspansion of all postal facilities, to receive when due.

As showing the progress of European, and particularly of French, opinions in this regard, we have thought some extracts from this correspondence, though dated so lead ago, will be found of sufficient interest to our readers to warrant us in giving further extracts therefrom.

Under date of September 1, our correspondent alloded to "he untiring and active exertions of a most influential party of gentlemen in Paris, possessing the largest share of the Emperor's confidence, and who hold it to be the true policy of France to recognise the Confederate States immediately." He then proceeds as follows—

They have prepared elaborate memoirs on the subject, (they have at their command the whole diplematic and consular correspondence of the French government, which is, all have before mentioned, allogator in favor of the Such), which the Emperor has rend with great ditention, and are currectly in quest of all information see the subject. As there are few Southern men in town, I was asked to meet the most eminent of these gentlemen has Sonday to satisfy his mind upon neveral particulars, and I was then put in possession of a good deal of hformation on the subject them one eminent of these gentlemen has Sonday to satisfy his mind upon neveral particulars, and it was then put in possession of a good deal of hformation on the subject them the fullest satisfaction and lay before them views of the Executive at home which